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ABSTRACT

This document provides a glossary of terms related to children's services in California. The lists include such terms as alternative payment, Child Health and Disability Prevention (CHDP) Program, Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN) Program, income disregard, migrant child care, School Age Parenting and Infant Development (SAPID) Program, school site council, state master plan, California Child Development Administrators' Association (CCDAA), California School-Age Consortium (CSAC), Care for the Children, Children Now, Family Day Care Association, and Professional Association for Childhood Education (PACE). (RH)

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CHILDREN'S SERVICES Glossary of Terms

PS 019335

Child Development Programs Advisory Committee
915 Capitol Mall, Room 250
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 322-8181

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AB 65	AB 65/77 is State Legislation restructuring California's school finance system to come closer to the Serrano vs. Priest goal of equal funding per school district. In addition, the bill creates funding and a structure for school improvement, which requires joint planning among governing boards, administrators, teachers, parents, and students. The plans are intended to guarantee that students acquire skills and knowledge ensuring entry into higher education and the world of work.
AB 99 Programs	AB 99/72 authorized state support for innovative child care services operated by private or proprietary organizations, including local poverty programs and ethnic organizations as well as by school districts and other public agencies.
Adolescent Family Life	This program provides case management services to pregnant and parenting teens. Each teen is assigned a single case manager who is responsible for identification, referral and coordination of services. These services include comprehensive perinatal care, maternity counseling, adoption counseling, child care, and academic and vocational programs.
Alternative Payment	This refers to funds available to purchase child care. from any licensed facility chosen by a parent who is eligible for subsidized care. Alternative Payment programs are frequently operated with Resource and Referral agencies. They were also called vendor/voucher programs.
Annualization	A term used to describe a process whereby agencies, having provided services funded for a portion of the previous year, are funded the following year at levels sufficient to cover a full year.

Buy-Out	An equal exchange of state dollars for federal dollars in the child care budget. The exchange allows the state flexibility with respect to administrative and program requirements in child development programs. The resulting freed federal dollars may be used in other federal social services programs.
CARE	The Cooperative Agency Resources for Education program provides 2,400 welfare mothers with children under age six who are enrolled in community college programs with child care and other support services.
CCOP (Ombudsman)	The Child Care Ombudsman Program facilitates communication between child care providers, licensing officials, and the public. There is a chief ombudsman and twelve regional ombudsmen.
CCS	California Children's Services (formerly Crippled Children's Services) is a program which provides specialized medical care and rehabilitation for physically handicapped children whose families are partially or wholly financially unable to provide for such services.
CHDP	Child Health and Disability Prevention (CHDP) Program was created by AB 2068 in 1974. This program includes the federally mandated Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) Program, which entitles all Medi-Cal recipients from birth through 20 years to periodic health assessments and dental care, and to diagnosis and treatment services when needed. The program also provides outreach and health education services at the community level. The CHDP Program also reimburses health assessment service to certain other children from low income families. • Children enrolled in Head Start or State Preschool programs.

- Infants and toddlers from birth to 29 months of age.

- Children 18 months prior to or through the 90 days after entering first grade.

The CHDP Program makes health assessment services available to low income children entering the first grade to assist families to comply with the requirement that all children entering first grade in California have documentation of a health assessment or a signed parental statement refusing such an assessment.

Campus Child Care

This program supports child care for parents who are students in the University of California, California State University, and California Community College systems. Eligibility is such that only low-income students qualify. Usually these programs are operated either by student associations or by college administrations, which may provide space and use the centers as laboratory schools for students in child development programs.

Chapter I, ESEA

Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Chapter I, enacted in 1965, which targets federal financial assistance to augment educational programs for students of low income families. The State Department of Education allocates and monitors the funds based on formulas involving census information and AFDC program data. Funds may be used in preschool and K-12 but are focused on the earliest years. Parent advisory councils to ESEA Chapter I are a State and federal mandate.

Child Development Center

A child care arrangement which is performed in a facility which is usually not a family residence and which is specifically designed for the purpose of providing child care. A day care center may serve any number of children but usually serves 13 or more for less than 24 hours in any one day.

Child Development Programs	AB 99/72 identified the Department of Education as the agency administering child care in California; and renamed the collection of programs including children's centers, campus children's centers, county contract and county operated centers, migrant day care centers, family day care homes, and AB 99 innovative child care programs as child development programs. The objectives for such programs are: to provide for the care and development of children in the absence of their parents, to improve school matriculation or performance, and the provision of health and social services.
Children's Centers	The children's centers were first established in 1943 in cooperation with federal government (the Lanham Act creating wartime child care) and several local school districts. The children's centers have continued and grown, with many of them operated by public school districts or county offices of education. They serve preschool and school-age children, primarily in centers.
ESCC	Employer Sponsored Child Care refers to a number of ways in which employers and labor unions can help meet the needs of working families by program development, contribution of funds, etc. Child care at the worksite is one of the many options. The CDPAC published two reports on the subject in July 1981 and the packet in 1987. Employer Sponsored Child. Policy Discussions, Recommendations, and Bibliography. Employer Sponsored Child Care. Four Issues Papers. The Advisory Committee also produced an information packet for employers to help them find and select a program that meets their needs.

Exceptional Needs	Children with exceptional needs means children who are mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, orthopedically impaired, other health impaired, deaf-blind, multihandicapped, severely handicapped, or children with specific learning disabilities, who require the special attention of adults in a child care setting. (Also see definition for special needs.)
Family Day Care Home	A home which regularly provides care, protection, and supervision of 12 or fewer children, in the provider's own home, for periods of less than 24 hours per day, while the parents or guardians are away, and includes the following: 1) Large Family Day Care Home - a home which provides family day care for 7 to 12 children, inclusive, including children who reside in the home. 2) Small Family Day Care Home - a home which provides family day care for six or fewer children, including children who reside in the home.
Family Day Care Home Network/ System	A cluster of family day care homes with centralized activities which may include information and referral, group purchasing, administration, fiscal procedures, and training or other activities. Such networks may be associated with center care sites. SDE calls these programs "Family Child Care Networks."
Family Support Act	The Family Support Act, passed by Congress in 1988, reformed the federal welfare system. Among other provisions, it requires states to establish a job services and workfare program similar to GAIN. Under the new federal law, California will be required to expand mandatory GAIN participation to welfare parents with children ages three through five. The Act establishes two new entitlement programs. One of the new programs will require the state to guarantee child care to all welfare families who are working or in job training or education programs approved by the state. The other will require the state to pay for 12 months of transitional child care when welfare parents find a job. These programs will take effect in 1990.

Foster Care (Out of Home Care)	Title IV-E of the Social Security Act provides funds for placement costs for children in out-of-home care. A State program is available for children who do not meet the federal eligibility. Placements are funded in licensed or certified foster family homes, small family homes and group homes. Group home funding may include direct social worker services for children from State and County funds.
GAIN	Greater Avenues for Independence is a job services and workfare program primarily for AFDC families with children age 6 and over. The program is administered through the State Department of Social Services and operated by county welfare departments. State law requires at least two child care choices to be available to participants. County welfare departments may purchase these services from public or private centers, family child care homes, or in-home care providers - including family members. If a GAIN participant finds a job, the county must pay for three months of "transitional" child care. Some of these provisions may be modified by the Family Support Act.
Head Start/State Preschool	Half-day and full-day programs, funded directly to local agencies by the Department of Health and Human Services and SDE. Comprehensive care is provided with a curriculum aimed at maximizing cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development; health, nutritional and social services, and psychiatric service to children and families; and a strong parent involvement component.
Income Disregard	AFDC recipients are required to report all income received in the month. Those who report earned income also report all expenses attributable to the earning of such income, including child care expenses. These work-related expenses are deducted from the earned income (or disregarded) before determining the amount by which the AFDC grant is reduced to reflect the earned income.

In-Home Care	A child care arrangement which takes place in the home of the child being served as opposed to the home of the caregiver.
JTPA	The Job Training Partnership Act is a federally funded job training program operated by local nonprofit entities. Funding is administered by the Employment Development Department and policy is set by the State Job Training Coordinating Council.
Local Agreement Contract	Contracts between the Department of Education and county departments of welfare to provide child care to welfare recipients. Under the terms of these contracts, the county welfare departments may provide direct services, issue vouchers to eligible parents, or make direct "vendor payments" to care providers.
Mainstreaming	The integration of handicapped persons into the regular school and/or other community settings of the non-handicapped including areas of vocation, recreation, education, and socialization for the mutual benefit of both groups; with proper attention to preparation of both groups by whatever initial and on-going changes or training needed for successful adaptation and acceptance.
Migrant Child Care	Migrant child care is available in state-owned migrant housing camps and in out-of-camp facilities during peak agricultural periods. Migrant programs provide bilingual support services to families in addition to child care and development services. Health professionals are available to each child care site. Centers are operated by county offices of education, school districts, and private nonprofit agencies. California also has five federally operated migrant centers.
PL 94-142	Education for All Handicapped Children Act, a federal law ensuring that all handicapped children have available to them a free appropriate public education, that the rights of handicapped children and their parents are protected, and provide funding for implementing the Act.

Resource and Referral (R&R)	The R&R programs were begun under AB 3059/76. The R&R's identify existing child care providers and maintain an information and referral service for child care users: they coordinate community resources for the parents and providers, assist in community child care planning, and frequently operate alternative payment programs. The services are provided to all families regardless of income.
Respite Care	Provides short-term child care services for children who are temporarily at risk of abuse or neglect. First priority is given to families identified and referred by child protective agencies. Respite care may also be provided to assist parents who are unable to provide normal care due to serious illness, homeless or family crisis, and to parents with children who have exceptional needs. Services are administered through resource and referral agencies.
SAPID	School Age Parenting and Infant Development - Located on or near high schools, these services include infant care and development and parent education for school-age parents, and for prospective parents who are completing their high school education. These services are provided by school districts and offices of county superintendents of schools under contract with the Department of Education. The districts and county offices may in turn subcontract with private agencies for the services if they wish.
SB 303/85	Established the "School Age Community Child Care Act." Programs provide before- and after-school care to children in kindergarten through grade 9. Priority is given to children in K-3. An equal mix of subsidized and non-subsidized children must be served. Services are provided on or near public school sites. Most programs are operated by school districts and private non-profit agencies. Also referred to as the "latch-key bill."

SCTF	The State Children's Trust Fund was created for the sole purpose of funding programs and services for the prevention and intervention of child abuse and neglect. The Fund consists of fees from birth certificates and contributions made by individuals and businesses by using the check-off box on State Tax forms.
School Site Council	Councils are the implementing device for AB 65. Composed of principals, representatives of teachers and other school personnel, parents and students, the council shall determine student competency goals, develop improvement plans to implement such goals, and establish school improvement budgets and evaluation activities.
Serrano vs. Priest	A lawsuit initiated in 1968 by John Serrano, Los Angeles, and nine other parents who sued a number of state and local officials on behalf of themselves as taxpayers and their 27 children as public school students, claiming that California's system of financing public schools unfairly discriminated against them because they happened to live in a low-wealth school district. A final decision was issued by the State Supreme Court on December 30, 1976. The decision required the state to achieve equity in public school financing, to reduce disparities in per pupil expenditures due to local district wealth, (the assessed value of the property) and to reduce disparities in local effort. The differences in annual per pupil expenditures due to local wealth must not exceed $100; the relative effort required of local taxpayers for school purposes must be nearly the same throughout the state. In 1975-76, one school district spent $728 per pupil; another district spent $4918 per pupil. The Legislature, in the 1977 session, developed a school financing reform which brings the state system of public school financing back into compliance with the Constitution of the State of California, as interpreted in Serrano.

Special Education Infant Preschool Program	This program is federally funded under Public Law 99-457 and is still in its planning and coordination stage. All preschoolers with mildly handicapping conditions are required to receive developmental and early education opportunities by 1991. Until 1987, only severely handicapped preschoolers were served. Wherever possible, children are to be served in typical child care settings, including state subsidized child care and development programs, state preschool programs, and Head Start. Some handicapped preschoolers may receive special services from a visiting teacher. About 13,000 preschoolers are expected to participate by the end of the 1989-90 school year.
Special Needs	Children with special needs includes infants to the age of two years and 9 months; limited-English-speaking-proficient children; children with exceptional needs; limited-English-proficient handicapped children; and children at risk of neglect, abuse, or exploitation. (Also see definition for exceptional needs.)
State Employee Child Care Program	This program administers a $1 million fund to help state employee groups establish new child care facilities or improve their access to existing child care facilities. Sixteen "worksite" child care facilities have been established in or near state buildings and three facilities have been renovated, creating 922 additional spaces for children. Employee groups may operate the program themselves or contract with a private provider.
State Master Plan	The California Master Plan for Special Education, developed by the State Department of Education, and adopted by the State Board of Education and the State Legislature, defines children with exceptional needs and defines goals, objectives, evaluation and funding models for special education for children in California. Support legislation includes SB 1870/80, AB 3075/81, and SB 769/81.

Title 5	Title 5 of the Administrative Code of California contains duly authorized regulations pertaining to education. Regulations for state funded child care are contained within this Code section.
Title 22	Title 22 of the Administrative Code of California contains duly authorized regulations pertaining to social services. Regulations for the licensing of all child care centers and family day care homes are contained within this section.
Title IV-A	Title IV-A of the Social Security Act provides basic cash assistance in the form of welfare grants through Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
Title IV-B	Title IV-B of the Social Security Act provides funds for child welfare services for the care and protection of children. These funds are provided to county welfare departments which may use them to meet or partially meet the costs of emergency in-home care for children in need of protection during parental absence or incapacity; meet the additional cost of making protective services staff available after regular working hours and on weekends; return runaway dependent children to California from other states; and provide other related child welfare services as specified by the Department of Health.
Title IV-C	Title IV-C amendment to the Social Security Act, 1967, released substantial federal funds for the purchase of social services which would encourage and facilitate welfare recipients working or taking part in work related training. The IV-C funds are available to states or local agencies.
Title XIX	Medi-Cal: County welfare departments administer the Medi-Cal certification of recipients of AFDC, SSI/SSP, the medically needy and indigent. The California Medical Assistance Program (Medi-Cal) provides health benefits to those persons whose income and resources are either insufficient to meet the costs of medical services or are so limited that medical bills would severely jeopardize a family's self sufficiency.

Title XX	Title XX of the Social Security Act provides programs to discover and remedy the causes of dependency and to protect people who can not protect themselves. In 1981 Title XX became block grants to states, with the purpose of consolidation of Federal Social Service Assistance into a single grant and toward increasing state flexibility. Of the original 10 mandated programs only four survived the federal budget cuts; these are the Information and Referral, Protection Services for Children, Protection Services for Adults, and Out-of-Home Care Services for Children. Child Day Care Services, Health Services, and In Home Supportive Services are no longer mandated.
Vendor	A provider who receives a payment or contract for a defined amount of care provided at or below a defined cost. Contract allocations or appropriations are paid after the provider has fulfilled the specified contract agreements.
Voucher	A payment or coupon which may be redeemed for child care services. A voucher allows: 1) individual use of the voucher in a setting selected by the parent; 2) A restricted use of the voucher for child care only; 3) The lack of a prearranged contract between the agency and the provider; and 4) The unlimited number of providers, who, by complying with the payment agency's regulations, are eligible to redeem vouchers in exchange for proof of services provided.

AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

CAA	Community Action Agencies are either independent nonprofit corporations or publicly sponsored programs funded by the federal community service administration. CAA programs include comprehensive social planning, low income participation programs, program operations and development, and action programs for individuals.
CAEYC	The California Association for the Education of Young Children is the state affiliate for the NAEYC. Founded in 1953, the CAEYC is comprised of teachers, students, parents, administrators, and other professionals in related fields concerned with children. There are over 6,000 members throughout the state, which is divided into seven regional "sections."
CAI	The Children's Advocacy Institute is a nonprofit public interest organization dedicated to promoting the well-being of children in California. Funded by the Weingart Foundation and directed by a Board of Directors which includes physicians, attorneys, and educators, CAI is structured to provide advocacy on children's issues before the legislature, the courts, and administrative agencies. Its current focus is on improving child abuse intervention and prevention systems, increasing the quality and quantity of child care, and restructuring the organization of the state's delivery of children's services. CAI also conducts original research and publishes reports on children's issues.
CAPPA	The California Alternative Payment Program Association is a statewide organization comprised of approximately 35 agencies. Each receives funds from the Child Development Division to provide subsidized child care through contracts and arrangements with private child care providers.

CCDAA	The California Child Development Administrators' Association is a statewide organization of administrators of publicly funded child development programs. There is a Northern and a Southern section, each meeting once a month. The group is involved in legislative advocacy and holds an annual state conference.
CCL	Community Care Licensing is a division within the State Department of Social Services that licenses and monitors nonmedical out-of-home care facilities. The objective is to protect the health and safety of children in day care facilities by screening applicants, enforcing standards on an ongoing basis through facility visits, and taking administrative actions against those facilities which jeopardize the physical and/or mental well being of children in care.
CDD	The Child Development Division is a unit within the State Department of Education. The Division administers the subsidized child care and development programs throughout the state.
CDF	The Children's Defense Fund is an advocacy organization at the national level for children. Topics of concern include federal legislation, litigation, research, and public education regarding child poverty, basic skills, and teen pregnancy prevention.
CDPAC	The Child Development Programs Advisory Committee, is a Committee composed of parents, interested agency representatives, professional and civic group representatives, state department and related advisory board representatives. Most members are appointed by the Governor. The Committee's function is to advise the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Legislature on child development program delivery and implementation of child development program policy. Staff is located at 915 Capitol Mall, Room 250, Sacramento.

C I I	The Children's Institute International provides services to abused children and their families. Their many services include diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and education for professionals and the public.
C S A C	The mission of the California School-Age Consortium is to increase the effectiveness of school-age child care and recreation programs through training, support, advocacy and networking opportunities throughout California.
Calif. Child Development Coalition	Formed in early 1980's and comprised of presidents or representatives of all major child care organizations. The Coalition is open to any statewide organization that is concerned with child care and development. Agenda items include funding terms and conditions and current legislation.
Calif. Consortium of Child Abuse Councils	The Consortium is a statewide network of councils, public and private agency representatives, individuals from various disciplines involved in child abuse prevention efforts, and private citizens concerned with the well-being of children throughout the state. A primary focus of the Consortium is the development and support of effective local networks and programs providing services to abused children, children at risk of abuse, and families.
Calif. Foundation for Protection of Children	The Foundation was formed to serve children in order to promote healthy growth and development. Through widespread corporate support, the Foundation has launched the missing children project in California, and has supplied homeless children with stuffed teddy bears and art supplies. By providing outreach and technical assistance, the Foundation assists children in accessing the California Victims of Crime Program.
Care for the Children	A statewide citizens' movement to increase and improve options for quality child care in California stimulating partnerships of parents, business and government.

Child Care Law Center	The Law Center is the only nonprofit legal services organization in the country exclusively dedicated to resolving the legal issues which surround the provision of child care. The Center's main objective is to use legal tools to foster the development of quality, affordable, child care programs. The child care law center assists non-profit centers, family day care providers, parents, attorneys, child care policy makers, governmental and community agencies, unions and employers.
Child Development Division Advisory Committee	Chapter 1617 Statutes of 1984, directed the State Department of Education to establish a statewide policy advisory group comprised of representatives of the various program types and agencies funded by the Department. The CDD Advisory Committee currently has 14 members and meets on a quarterly basis to advise the Department on various issues affecting subsidized child care and development programs.
Children Now	Children Now is a statewide organization for children. Its mission is to focus public attention on the conditions of children and on ways to improve their chances for a healthy and independent future. Through targeted public information and media campaigns, Children Now highlights the needs of California's children and builds support for effective strategies that can make their lives more productive.
Children's Council	The California Children's Council is composed of child development advocates interested in various children's issues in the state including child abuse, GAIN, children and hunger, and local planning initiatives.
DHS	The Department of Health Services was established to improve and sustain the quality and quantity of health services that affect the health of California citizens. The departmental programs are Administration, Audits and Investigation, Licensing and Certification, Medical Care Services, Public Health, and Toxic Substances Control.

DSS	The State Department of Social Services manages California's integrated social service and income maintenance programs. California's programs are state-administered and county delivered by local county social services departments. The emphasis in all aid and service programs is efficiency, effectiveness, and equity in the delivery of services and benefits. The Department is organized into ten divisions, which carry out the Department's eleven major functions. Each is headed by a deputy director. The divisions are: Administration, Legal Affairs, Welfare Program, Management Systems and Evaluation, Adult and Family Services, Community Care Licensing, Administrative Adjudications, Disability Evaluation, Legislation, and Public Affairs. There is also a State Social Services Advisory Board, Office of Deaf Access, Office of Services to the Blind, Office of Public Information, Local Government Liaison, Executive Advisor for Intergovernmental Affairs, and Equal Employment Opportunity Office. The Department has one chief deputy director.
EDD	Employment Development Department is a state department which refers job-ready individuals to suitable employment, provides employers with job applicants, assists employable individuals in becoming job-ready, allocates unemployment insurance and disability insurance benefits. EDD also administers JTPA funding.
Family Day Care Association	The Association is a group of family day care providers that form together to voice their concerns and promote family day care. The Association provides support relating to family day care issues.
HHS	Health and Human Services is a Federal department covering most human services programs. The Department includes the Office of Human Development (ACYF, Aging, Administration for Handicapped Individuals, APS, Native Americans), Public Health Services, Health Care Financing, Social Security Administration and the Education Division. Formerly the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Health and Welfare Agency	The Health and Welfare Agency is the largest of the four agencies within the Executive Branch of the California State Government. The Secretary of Health and Welfare is a member of the Governor's Cabinet, and advises the Governor on policy and program matters pertaining to health, welfare, and employment. The Secretary also is responsible for administering the Governor's health and welfare programs within the departments of the Agency: Aging, Employment Development, Health Services, Rehabilitation, Department of Social Services, and others. In addition, the Health and Welfare Agency Data Center is attached to the Agency.
Lobby	The California Children's Lobby is a nonprofit group that examines public policy affecting children in the California Legislature and State government. It employs a lobbyist in the state capitol. The Lobby is managed and guided by a 35 member Board of Directors and has several policy committees.
NAEYC	The National Association for the Education of Young Children is a nonprofit professional organization with more than 35,000 members representing a diverse range of services to young children. Nursery school and child care professionals comprise the majority of members. NAEYC was founded in 1926. The group sponsors a network of state (CAEYC) and local affiliates.
PACE	The Professional Association for Childhood Education is comprised of voluntary nongovernment child care and preschool centers licensed by the State of California. Objectives are to improve quality of early childhood education, provide a center for the exchange of techniques among private programs and to inform the general public concerning the benefits of early childhood education. PACE operates one of the largest alternative payment programs in California and provides a variety of services to its members. One of its committees includes legislation and employs a lobbyist.

Resource and Referral Network	The R&R Network is comprised of several R&R agencies in nearly every California County which are funded to provide information and referrals to parents who need child care, to provide resource material to day care providers, and to assist people to begin or improve their child care program.
SDE	The State Department of Education administers state operations in the public school system, the State Library, state special schools, and administers state support to local school districts for such programs as school improvement and disadvantaged youth. The Department is administered by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a statewide elective office, and the State Board of Education.
Social Services Advisory Board	The Advisory Board has four Committees: Child Abuse Prevention, Community Care Facilities., Life Care Contracts, and Welfare and Social Services. These committees are responsible for advising the Governor, Legislature, Director of Social Services, among others, and make recommendations on administrative policies and legislation affecting these subject areas.

Child Development Programs Advisory Committee

Committee Members	*Representation*
Edith Brandenburger	Parent
Jess Centeno	Public Member
Robert Cervantes	State Department of Education
Demetria Davis	Parent of Child in Subsidized Care
Dee Cuney	Family Day Care
Mary Emmons	Private Health Care
Sonya Hunter	State Dept. of Developmental Serv.
Lynn Lucas	School Age Child Care Program
Roxanne Moger	Employment Development Dept.
Marilee Monagan	State Dept. of Social Services
Linda Moradian	Social Services Advisory Board
Earl Peterson	Proprietary Child Care
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Wilbert Smith	Parent
Melinda Sprague	Public Member
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Siubhan Stevens	Family Day Care
Christiane Traub	Community Action Agency
Debra Wehbe	Private Education
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Carol Bartell	Comm. on Teacher Credentialing
Sally Hinton	Special Education Div., SDE
Esther Sutton	CAEYC, CCDAA, Children's Lobby
Staff:	
Giovanna Stark	Executive Director
Robert VanDerVolgen	Staff Services Manager
Ferol Upton	Project Researcher
Faith Weinstock	Student Assistant